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Omnium rerum ex quibus aliquid exquiritur; nihil est agricultura melius; Nihil uberius, nihil dulcius, nihil Homini libero dignius.
Cic. de Offic. lib. 1.



HERE is hardly any Subject more beaten, and, at the same time, less generally understood, than a *Country Life*. A Reader of Romances thinks of nothing else but Flow'ry Meadows, bleating Flocks, and murmuring Streams, with all the Delights of old *Arcadia*; when he comes into the Country, and finds none of these, he is disgusted with what he sees, and has Recourse again to pleasing Fictions, and the Joys arising from a strong, tho' cheated Imagination. A Fox-Hunter, because he does not find Horses, Hounds, and March-Beer, in Town, swears heartily there is nothing like a Country Life; that is, like the Noise and Non-sense he has been used to: A sober Citizen, of the old Stamp, worn out with looking on *Cornhill* in the Grey of the Morning, and who hath scarce indulged himself in walking farther than *Moorfields*, sighs after Country Quiet, which is to him a *Nescio Quid*, an *Indian's Paradise*, a Sound of which he is fond, without annexing any determinate Idea to it.

A Country Life is indeed, of all others, the most eligible, provided a Man's Temper and Abilities are suited thereto: But then this Country Life is not a lazy Enjoyment of Rural Delights; nor a mad Pursuit of Foxes and Hares, but a sober and active Employment, both of Head and Hands in Country-Affairs: Hence Labour is every where attended with a just Return of Pleasure: A Country Life is alone distinguished in this, That Labour is there not only paid with Pleasure, but Labour itself is pleasant. He who applies himself to Trade in a City, enjoys comfortably the Blessings of Society: He who adds himself to a Rural Life, feels a Satisfaction inexpressible from his steady Pursuit of Nature; a City Life abounds with grand Prospects; but the Road to them is full of Thorns and Brakes: A Country Life shews nothing in Perspective; but then you neither feel Mischief nor fear them: In a Word, as Children pass their Time best who live at home with their Parents, so he who in a Farm lives with his *Mother Earth*, and depends upon her Bounty, knows fewer Sorrows than the forward Youth, who, fond of seeing the World, rushes into busy Life, and forgets that Simplicity to which the most unmixed Happiness is, and ever will be, annexed. The Basis then of Pleasure in a Country Life, is this; that we follow Nature, who is the best Guide; while Men of warmer Passions, mistaking Fancy for Reason, pursue a Thousand Things under the Name of Pleasures, which, when acquired, please not: Whereas in a Country Life, a Man is never deceived; his Desires are few; such as are founded in the human Constitution are easily and certainly satisfied; whence results a quiet and peaceful State, which, without Question, is the utmost Point of Felicity on this Side the Grave.

It is a commonly received Opinion, That, to be *Happy*, one must live in the Country; to be *Rich*, in Town: I have shewn the former to be true; but I am apt to think the latter is false. We read in *Ælian*, that one *Missa*, a Persian Husbandman, presented *Artaxerxes* with a Pomegranate of extraordinary Size, upon which the King could not help saying, *If this Man had been Governor of a small Province he would have made it a large one*; that is, equal in Value to a large one: He was certainly in the right; Skill in Country Affairs every Day produces what Men most desire to produce, a large Estate out of a

small one. According as a Man's Genius turns this Way, or that, so from different Subjects in the Country he acquires unenvied Wealth; because, tho' he better his own Condition, he hurts not that of his Neighbour. This Man plants to Advantage; a Second turns a useless Spot of Ground into an excellent Hop-Garden; a Third devises some new Manure which turns the Waste to a Land of Plenty; a Fourth falls into Gardening; a Fifth raises an Estate from Bees: Some universal Genius comes, and cultivates all these at once, or by Degrees; and, for the scanty Copyhold left him by his Father, leaves his Son the Fortune of a Peer! a Fortune too, raised without Fraud, or Force; a Fortune, in raising which a Number of industrious Hands were employ'd, who bless their Benefactor for their Bread, and were so far from grudging, that they triumphed in his Riches: Without Industry and Wisdom, Wealth can be no where honestly had; and, with them, no where easier than in the Country. Our News Papers lately acquainted us with a singular Instance of this in a *Norfolk Gentleman*, who by his Skill in Farming raised an Estate from Two to eleven Hundred Pounds per Annum: Unbounded Desires can be no where satisfied; a moderate Portion of Riches may be had as well in the Country, as elsewhere.

BUT, as Men labour, to enjoy Rest; as they are content to toil, that they may taste Pleasure; so the Relaxations of a Country Life are sweeter, and more pleasing, than any other: In them Men enjoy the highest Delights which Company can give; Society in Travel gives a new Relish to Society in Conversation; for whoever has examined human Nature must know, That People are best pleased with recollecting Labours past, into which none enter so well as those who shared them. At *Harvest Homes*, and *Country Wakes*, Comedy and Tragedy took Birth; Cities polished them indeed, but, as most things are polished, at the Expence of their intrinsic Virtue. But there are some Seasons when Company does not delight; where then is Solitude so charming, as in the Country? With what Pleasure does the Young Man look on all his growing Labours? How does the Old Man rejoice under the Shade of venerable Trees planted by himself? What disagreeable Objects offend the Eye, when the Morning Sun gilds first the Rural Scene! Or, who, at Evening, hears the lowing Cows, breathes the sweet Air, or sees the Country Hinds, though tired, yet pleased, with homely Food content; and not derive a sympathetick Joy? A Joy singular in this, that it heightens on Reflection.

THE common Bait which draws Men from the Country, is the Hopes of Rising, and growing considerable; as if Honour were incompatible with a rural Life, and there was something really more respectable in a *Fur Gown*, than in a *Grazier's Coat*: Our Constitution, well studied, would teach us better things; *Cities* and *Boroughs* send their Representatives to Parliament; yet they are inferior in Rank to *Knights of Shires*; as the natural Strength of the Kingdom resides in Those who send These, that is, the *Freeholders*; Manufactures and Trade are the *Sineews* of a Nation, but Land is its *Bones and Flesh*. Without Land, we must be without Manufactures and Trades, or hold them by a very precarious Title, the Courtesy of our Neighbours. It is true, *Tyre* and *Carthage* were great Republics, though but Cities; yet they both fell, for want of Land; that is, for want of having natural Subjects enough to defend them: And *Genoa* is at present contemptible from the same Reason. That our Trade is of a more stable, as well as extensive Nature, is owing to our Land, and to the Native Commodities with which we are from thence furnished, and which none of our Neighbours are in a Condition to

take from us. It is clear therefore, that a Man of reasonable Parts, who makes *Agriculture*, or rather *Rural OEconomy*, his Study, may with tolerable Pains, rise both in Fortune and in Esteem: He who by laudable Methods better the Estate left him by his Ancestors, will be better respected than his Ancestors: He will be all that a Man of Sense can wish to be, enabled by his own Merit. Roman Dictators were taken from the Plow; but we are not to suppose that while they were Dictators they behaved like Plowmen; on the contrary, the most magnanimous Sentiments, visible in the shortest and noblest Apophthegms, are recorded as dropping from these *Rustick Dictators*: And when *Alexander* asked *Abdolonimus*, who, from a Gardiner, was in an Hour made a King, *How he had endured so mean a Condition?* He answered, with a more Royal Spirit than appeared in the Question, *May Providence permit that I bear my new State as well.* It is not the Nature of a Man's Life, but the Nature of his Merit, which sinks below, or raises him above his Species; there are *Clevers* in Courts; and we may see *Country Squires* the best bred Men in the World. The famous Mr. *Hampden*, so remarkably distinguished by the Coolness of his Head, and the Warmness of his Heart, was, in his Manners, a Country Gentleman; so was the great Earl of *Strafford*, till the Brightness of his Parts in Parliament called him unfortunately to Court. Sir *William Temple*, one of the most extensive, and, perhaps, the most delicate Genius our Island can boast, was always sighing after the Country; and, as soon as he could shake off the gilded Fetters of a Court, lived and died there; directing his Heart to be buried in the Gardens of *Moore-Park*, as the last Pledge of his Affection for that sweet Manion. I have now done all that I designed, and I hope have answered the Expectations of my importunate Correspondent: I will therefore conclude, with the Motto placed at the Head of my Paper, *That, all Things maturely considered, we shall find nothing more fit, nothing more profitable, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy of a Man truly Free, than a COUNTRY LIFE.* Perhaps I have done too much in endeavouring to demonstrate this; since it was laid down by *Tully*; but this is an Age in which Men laugh at Authority, and it is well if they will listen to Reason.

R FREEMAN.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters from *Lapfold* say, they have Advice from *Cloczim* and *Bialaciewsk* that the Grand Vizier has sent his Army into Winter-Quarters, having posted 20,000 Men near *Bender*, as a Body of Observation, and that he went afterwards to *Cloczim*, to be nearer to the Congress at *Nimirow*.

Letters from *Petersburg* say, That the Russian Court has received a Confirmation that the Rear of General *Lasey's* Army was very much harra's'd by the Kan of the Tatars, who was in Hopes, by beating the Russians in their Retreat, to divert that speedy Ruin which he saw impending over his Head; but that the Success of his frequent Attempts did not answer his Expectations, for he was repulsed a ways with great Loss, and has since been deposed by the Porte.

They add, that it has been resolved in a Grand Council at the Russian Court, to raise 50,000 Recruits, and to buy 30,000 Horses against the next Campaign, and that Orders have been issued to build 8 Prahms upon the Don, that are to carry each 44 Guns; besides 40 Gallies, and 400 Double Sloops. Their last Letters from General *Munich* left him at *Pultowa*, preparing also to march with his Forces to Winter-Quarters.

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ters in the Ukraine: And it has been resolved by the Russian Court in Council, to extend the Lines in the Ukraine along the Nieper, as far as Oczakow, and therein to post most of the Troops of both the Armies.

The Czarina has received a Letter from Kouli Kan the new Sophy of Persia, whereby he gives her fresh Assurances of his Intention to preserve the good Harmony subsisting between the two Crowns: That he will never furnish the Grand Seignior with any Troops to act against her Imperial Majesty, directly or indirectly; but on the contrary, inviolably observe the Treaty he lately concluded with her: And he concludes with his Wish, that the Arms of the Empress may be always prosperous in their Undertakings.

The Imperialists have put a sufficient Garison into *Ustza*, and have order'd the Breaches made in the Walls of it by their Cannon, to be forthwith repaired. The *Basha* of *Zwornick* was posting to the Defence of that Fortrefs with 6000 Men, but as soon as he heard it was taken, he turned back again. 'Tis very probable that no other Conquest will be attempted by the Imperial Forces this Campaign, their Army being ordered to go and encamp at *Vailova* 8 or 10 Leagues from the *Saave*, and there to remain till the Winter-Quarters are entirely regulated.

There are Advices, that tho' the Turks have considerable Parties about *Nissa*, yet their Troops are too few to form the Blockade of that Place.

The Major-General Count de *Bernes* having passed the *Saave* with 900 Foot and 300 Horse, and made an Incursion to the Neighbourhood of *Zwornick*, was attack'd in the Way by a Detachment of Turks, but he put them to Flight, after having taken a good Number of their Horses, and made the *Vice-Basha* of *Zwornick*, who commanded that Detachment, his Prisoner. 'Tis reckon'd that the Turks upon this Occasion lost n. ar 400 Men.

The Count de *Kirchberg* was kill'd at the Siege of *Ustza*, and Lieutenant General *Diemar* who was said to be killed, was only wounded there, as were also some other General Officers. All Advices from that Place agree, that 'tis most advantageously situated, and a Post of Importance. It opens an Entrance into *Bosnia*, and is in a Manner inaccessible, because it stands on a little but very steep Rock, on the Point of which stands a Tower encompass'd with a Wall. From that Rock the Turks tumbled abundance of great Stones upon the Heads of the Besiegers. The direct Road from it to *Zwornick*, which lies by *Weitwan*, along the *Inbar*, is impassable for Waggon and Artillery.

The Count de *Kevenhuller* is actually incamp'd with the Troops under his Command near *Orlova*, and the Turks who pursued him hotly for several Leagues, are retired to *Timock*. The Loss which the Generals and other Officers sustained in their Equipage in the last Battle with the Infidels near that Place, is not so considerable as it was at first apprehended. Several of their Servants left to watch the Baggage, who retir'd to the Mountains in the Beginning of the Action, have since rejoind the Army with a great many Mules and Packhorses laden, that they took along with them. All the Vessels that were upon the *Danube*, between *Orlova* and *Widdin*, had the good Luck to escape at the Approach of the Turkish Saicks, except the *St. Charles* Man of War, which not being able to follow them, was attack'd by the whole Flotilla of the Turks, against which the Commander defended himself for several Days with extraordinary Bravery: But as the Turks have erected a Battery on the Shore of the *Danube*, from whence they cannonade it with Fury, it is to be feared that fine Ship will fall into their Hands.

The Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Nimirew*, having sent Advice to Court, that those of the Grand Seignior complained against his Imperial Majesty for beginning the War against the Porte, and that they call it an Act of Injustice, Orders have been sent to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries to make Answer: That if ever so little Reflexion be made on the Circumstances preceding the War, it must be own'd that the Emperor cannot with Justice be accused of having infring'd the Engagements

which he entered into by the Treaty of *Passarowitz*; because his Imperial Majesty for 14 Months together, propos'd his Mediation to the Porte, without Success, for restoring its Peace with Russia: That during this, and before the Emperor's Army was assembled, the Turks committed Hostilities on the Frontiers of Croatia, and made Incursions upon the Territories of his Imperial Majesty, whose Subjects were, for that Reason, oblig'd to fly for Refuge to the Provinces under the Dominion of Venice: That the Porte, therefore, are to blame for the Breach of the Treaty of *Passarowitz*. That, moreover, though the Grand Seignior was thereby oblig'd to pay the Emperor 80,000 Hungarian Florins per Annum for several Years, yet this Sum was never paid.

Cardinal de *Collonitz*, Archbishop of Vienna, having presented a Memorial to the Emperor, concerning the Increase of the Protestants in the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, his Imperial Majesty has appointed Commissioners to inquire whether there are any Consequences to be apprehended from it which ought to be prevented. Two of these Commissioners are the Count de *Khevenhuller*, Governor of Vienna, and Father *Peickhard*, a Jesuit, famous for his Sermons, and especially those which he has made on Account of the present War.

We are assur'd, that the Emperor intends to create the Great Duchefs of *Tulcany* Queen of Hungary, and to have her crown'd as such next Spring: That the Great Duke is buying up Snuff-Boxes, and several Sorts of Jewels for Presents upon that Occasion; and that in the mean Time the Great Duchefs is certainly again with Child, tho' the Imperial Court does not yet think fit to declare it; which Circumstance, together with the Emperor's Intention of creating her Queen, makes it doubted whether she is to accompany the Duke her Husband, when he goes to take Possession of his new Dominions.

Letters from *Dantzick* say, that besides the 1,500,000 Livres, which the King of France remitted thither some time ago, to make that City Amends for what it suffer'd during the late Siege, his Majesty has made another Remittance of 500,000 more for that Purpose.

These Letters mention a Difference that has happened lately between the Magistrates of *Thorn* and the Jesuits of that Town, concerning a College the Lutherans have there for the Education of their Youth, which the Jesuits demand may be removed to another Place, and say they have a Right to insist on it: But the Magistrates thinking such an Alteration would be contrary to the Rights of the City, absolutely refused it, and have sent Deputies to *Dresden*, to make Remonstrances against it to the King of Poland.

They write from *Manheim*, that a Society of Free Masons being set up there, the Elector Palatine has issued an Edict, forbidding his Soldiers and Subjects, of what Rank soever, to enter into the said Society, on Pain of incurring his Displeasure.

Letters from *Naples* say, that the King is sending a most obliging Letter of Congratulation to his Britannick Majesty, in Answer to the Notification received from our Court, of the Princess of Wales's Delivery of a Princess; and that he has resolv'd to send Ambassadors both to England and Holland, to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce.

From *Rome* they write, that the Accommodation between that Court and Spain is signed, by which all Differences relating to the Collation of Benefices in that Kingdom are determin'd; and that the Datary for that Nation at *Rome*, is again set open.

The Letters from thence add, that in a late Congregation of the Cardinals for Propagating the Faith, the Great Cause was debated, which has been six Years depending between the Titular Bishops of Ireland, and the Canons of the Lateran Church. The latter demand'd to be re-admitted into Possession of the Benefices they enjoy'd in that Kingdom before the Reformation. The Bishops oppos'd this, because the Canons having abandoned their Livings at the time of the Revolution in Ireland, thereby forfeited their

Rights. After some Debates the Congress gave a Decree in Favour of the Bishops.

Those from *Geneva* say, the Burghers have last consented to lay down their Arms; that Garison has begun to mount Guard, and the Conferences are to be opened forthwith, settling the Matters in Dispute.

The Letters from *Berlin* mention the Death of *M. Neuman*, a Counsellor of the Court, and Director of the Royal Dispensary, who is very much lamented. He had the Character of being one of the greatest Chymists in Europe, and had made curious and even surprizing Discoveries in that Science.

They write from *Copenhagen*, that the King of Denmark has published a severe Edict against Duels, and also named Commissaries for inspecting Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Behaviour of the Clergy, whom his Majesty is resolv'd shall live up to their Character.

They write from *Spain*, that the King having fix'd the extraordinary Indulto he demand'd on the Goods brought by the last Florida and the Azogues Ships, at 4 1-half per Cent. which would have produced near 600,000 Pieces of Eight; the Merchants of *Cadiz* were of opinion that it was not possible for them to furnish a considerable Sum, without feeling the Want of it, and therefore they have made Representations to the Court upon that Head, and have offer'd in the Whole 250,000 Pieces of Eight. But we don't hear whether the King is yet come to any positive Resolution upon that Head.

Letters from *Amsterdam* take Notice of the fruitless Negotiation of *M. Swart*, the Dutch Envoy at *Petersburg*, who, they say, has been a Year and more labouring for a Treaty of Commerce with Russia, to so little Purpose that 'tis apprehended very much he is thwarted by the Minister of some other Power. They say that the Treaty aimed at, is to be on the Footing of that concluded with the same Power two Years ago by Great Britain; which if it should succeed, the English Trade in that Country would suffer by it, particularly in those Goods that are brought by the Caravans.

The Emperor's Commissaries at *Antwerp* have rejected 115 Articles of Grievance represented by those of the States General, and have declar'd that the Emperor, when he abolished the *Offend* Company, did not tie up his Hands from procuring his faithful Subjects an Equivalent for the Revocation of that Company's Grant. 'Tis pretty evident, says our Correspondent, that the Instructions of the Imperial Commissaries turn upon this main Point, or Alternative, viz. Either that the Maritime Powers shall consent to the sending some Merchant Ships to the East-Indies; or else that the Tariff of the Austrian Netherlands be alter'd, and rectify'd, according to the Plan they shall propose: A Plan with which the Catholick Netherlands would be as well pleas'd, as with the Restoration of the *Offend* Company. In the latter Case, the Dutch East-India Company will think fit to purchase all the Factories of the *Offend* Company in the East-Indies; not that they have need of them, but to hinder the Swedes and Danes from getting those Settlements into their own Hands: Upon which Occasion they will only act upon the same Principle as they did the last Century, when they bought of the King of Prussia the Port of *Arqua* upon the African Coast. Mean time the English and Dutch Commissioners have demand'd of those of the Emperor, a List of what Goods the Netherlands import and export.

The Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal are expected at the Hague in December, in their Way to *Lewarden*. The Prince has repeal'd a Decree for establishing at *Breda* a Tax upon Burials: to the great Satisfaction of the People.

They write from *Paris*, that King *Stanislas* has appointed the Duke de *Fleury*, Nephew to the Cardinal, to be Governor of *Lorain*; and that last Sunday Se'nnight a Fire broke out in the Chamber of Accounts at the Palais, which began in the Stables of the First President the Parliament, and 'tis said has consumed a great many old Records.

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The Paris Letter says, there is Advice from Vienna, that Count de Bonneval and the Prince Ragotski, are making great Ravages in Transilvania, where there's a good Number of Malecontents; and that at the End of the Campaign the Count de Seckendorff is to be summoned before a Council of War. It further adds, That the Porte demands in her Proposals for Peace, that Nissa, Oczakow, Atoph, and even Belgrade too, shall be restored to the Grand Seignior, and likewise insists upon being reimbursed the Charges of the War.

L O N D O N.

From last Saturday's *Craftsman*, the Friends of the Government are not a little pleased to observe that all Correspondence is ceased between *that Paper* and *Common Sense*.

A Colonel's Guard is ordered to mount at St. James's this Morning, their Majesties, the Duke, and the Four Princesses, intending to remove from Hampton Court that Day, in order to celebrate his Majesty's Birth-Day, which will be kept there on Monday next.

Letters from Montserrat confirm the News of a terrible Hurricane that was at that Island and at St. Kitt's, and of the Loss of Capt. Sutton's Ship, 50 Hogsheads of Sugar, and all the Crew, except one Man. The James, Capt. Kirwan, and the Mary, Capt. Parkes, both lost their Main and Mizzen-Masts. The Violence of the Storm was so great that it blew down and wash'd away all the Wind-Mills, Houses and Sugar-Houses, and carried away both Mules, Negroes, and Cattle, in great Numbers, which were all drowned in the Sea. The Canes of Sugar were all destroyed; and, had the Hurricane continued six Hours longer, the Island must have been totally washed away. The Ships that put to Sea were not returned when that which brought this Intelligence came away, though it was then fourteen Days after the Storm. We do not hear that the Island of Antigua suffered by this Hurricane.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir William Thomson, and several Aldermen, held an Adjournment of the Quarter Sessions for this City, at the Court of Common Pleas in Guildhall, when there were upwards of Ninety Fleet Prisoners discharged, pursuant to the Act of Parliament for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

At the same time a Sea-faring Person, who fraudulently endeavoured to procure his Discharge, and was going to make his Escape unpunished, was, by Order of the Court, secured, hand-cuff'd, and sent under a strong Guard to Newgate.

Major Butler, of Prince Maximilian of Hesse's Regiment, the oldest English Officer in the Emperor's Service, was killed in the late Action between Count Keverhuller and the Turks near Widdin.

On Monday Evening a Fire broke out in the Hemp-Warehouse in Camomile-street near Bishopsgate, occasioned by a Boy's throwing a Squib in it, which burnt very furiously; and, had it not been for the Diligence of the Neighbours, the whole Row of Buildings would have been entirely consumed.

On Saturday Night last Abraham Adams, Esq; and Captain Harry Gough, two of the Directors of the East-India Company, going down to Enfield in the Stage-Coach, were attacked a little beyond Edmontrou Church by four Foot-pads, armed with Pistols and Cutlasses, who took from Mr. Adams fifteen Guineas, and from Captain Gough ten Guineas and his Gold Watch. They damn'd and swore in a terrible manner, and threatened to rip them up, and cut Mr. Adams's Breaches to Pieces, so see if he had not hid his Watch and other Things of Value. After which they committed several other Robberies on that Road.

Thursday Night last Week some Rogues broke into the Comping-House of Mr. Coxage, an eminent Confractor, in Burr-street, St. Katherine's. They took 15 Pounds out of the Desk, and left a Letter behind them, to acquaint Mr. Coxage, that they did design to rob his House of the Plate, but it being an unreasonable Hour they

did not care to disturb the Maid, so deferr'd it to another Opportunity.

Sunday Evening last, a young Gentlewoman going to cross the way near Gutter-lane in Cheap-side, a Person very genteely dres'd offered to hand her over, and took that Opportunity to slip a Ring off her Finger, valued at Five Guineas.

Friday Night last Week at a Funeral in Christ Church-yard in Newgate street, the Minister was twice interrupted in the Service by the Clamour of People who had their Pockets pick'd in the Crowd; but the Fellow being at length discover'd, though disguis'd in a good Habit, was drag'd away down Butcher-hall Lane to endure the Discipline of the Mob, as Pumping, Ducking, &c. He had been very diligent in his Business, for they found upon him nine good Handkerchiefs.

On Monday Morning last between 8 and 9 o'Clock, as the Coachman of Justice Brown of Islington was dressing the Horses in the Stable, a Foot Pad stepped in to him and seized him by the Collar, clapped a Pistol to his Breast, and demanded his Money, which he gave him, being 8 s. 6 d.

The same Evening upwards of 20 Persons on Foot and Horseback, were robbed by three Foot Pads, between Newington and the Cock at Shackelwell.

Wednesday Evening some Gentlemen were attacked between the Cock and Newington by two Foot Pads; the Gentlemen made a stout Defence, and during the Engagement a Sergeant of the Guards came to their Assistance, gave them several Cuts with his Hanger, and, though they fired a Pistol at him, which scorched his Face, he secured one of them, who being carried before Sir Richard Brocas, was committed to Newgate. He is said to be a Gentleman's Son, and a Cadet in the Army.

Thursday Morning about 9 o'Clock, a Gentleman was attacked by a single Highwayman near Wandsworth, whom he knock'd off his Horse, then carried him before a Justice of Peace, who committed him to the New Gaol in Southwark.

On Saturday last Mary Humphreys, Edward Good, Mary Shepherd, and Penelope Jordan, were convicted before Col. De Veil, for selling and exposing to sale Spirituous Liquors, in less Quantity than two Gallons, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided. The 3 first refusing to pay the Penalty prescribed by Act of Parliament, were by the said Colonel committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell; and the last, Penelope Jordan, paid 5 l. to the Informer, and 5 l. to the Churchwarden of the Parish of St. James.

On Monday last Henry Elower was committed to Newgate by the said Colonel, for stealing a great Quantity of Tools, the Property of John Milbourne; and the same Day Gervase Molineux and Margaret Deacon, were convicted by the same Gentleman for selling and exposing to Sale spirituous Liquors in less Quantity than two Gallons; as was Yesterday Margaret Bailey, Richard Large, Mary Bye, Elizabeth Griffin and James Way, of which Gervase Molyneux of St. James's, Richard Large, Mary Bye, and James Way of St. Giles's, and Margaret Bailey of St. George Hanover Square, paid the Ten Pounds, Five to each Informer, and Five to the Overseers of the above named Parishes; and Mary Deacon and Elizabeth Griffin were committed to Bridewell.

Monday Morning last several Farmers near Barnet coming to London with their Lambs, were robbed between Barnet and Whetstone by two Footpads, who likewise robbed all the Persons they met with between Barnet and Highgate.

On Tuesday last Week Mr. Bailey, Mr. Mortimer, and Mr. Hurst, his Majesty's Riding Officers at Eastbourn in Sussex, with the Assistance of six Dragoons, made a Seizure of 17 C. Weight of Tea, and 105 Half Anchors of Brandy, which they immediately carried to the Custom-house: The Smugglers rode off well armed with Blunderbusses, &c. but did not think proper to take their Goods with them.

We hear from Portsmouth by the Sarah, Captain Abraham Basset, from Guernsey, that

since the late Act of Parliament for suppressing Playing, Mr. John Hewitt, with a select Company of Comedians from the two Theatres in London, set out from Portsmouth on the 20th of July last, on board the Thomas and Charles Sloop, Charles Cuttler Master, for the Island of Guernsey, but by contrary Winds were forced into a Port called Cherburgh in Normandy, where they remained wind bound till the 28th, when they set sail for Guernsey; but about Eight o'Clock the same Evening, through the Ignorance of their Pilot, struck upon a Ledge of Rocks, called the Brinch'd Eye, within half a Mile of the Island of Alderney, and were all cast away upon the said Rocks: But the Sloop's Boat getting on Shore with a few Hands, and Application being immediately made by Mr. Richard Winstone to Thomas Le Cocq, Esq; Judge of the said Island, who instantly ordered a large Shallop to their Assistance, by crawling about 200 Yards over the Rocks, they all, at the extreme Hazard of Life, got on Shore about Twelve o'Clock at Night, though entirely destitute, not having an Opportunity to save any thing but what they had on their Backs: But the said Thomas Le Cocq, Nicholas Doubey, and Peter Chry, Esqs, were so good as to assist the Distressed, provided them while there, and by the first Opportunity provided them a Passage to Guernsey; where, (contrary to their Expectations) in consideration of their Misfortunes, all the Gentry of the Island were vastly good to them, particularly the Hon. John Graham, Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and his Lady, who were very great Benefactors to them. They continued in the Island about ten Weeks, and play'd several Plays with vast Applause, their Distresses having found them Merit, and the Gentlemen and Ladies being so good as to lend their Cloaths for them to perform in.

Last Saturday a Man belonging to Mr. Spittle, one of the Whitey Carriers, driving down Snot-over Hill, between Wheatly and Oxford, falling down, the Waggon ran over his Body, and he died on the Spot.

And on Sunday was se'nnight died the Driver of the Worcester Waggon. His Death happened as follows: About a Week before, one Beachamp, and two more Fellows, who made it their Business to seize the Carriers Horses when they had more than six in their Waggon, stop the Worcester Waggon, and seized a Horse that was tied behind it; the Driver endeavouring to save his Horse, had his Hand entirely cut off by a Hanger, with which Beachamp struck at him, and notwithstanding he had timely Assistance of the Surgeons, it mortify'd, and he died. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the Body, and brought Beachamp in guilty of Wilful Murder. He is since taken and committed to Aylesbury Gaol.

The SITTINGS in the Court of KING'S-BENCH for Michaelmas Term are altered as follow, viz.

L O N D O N.

Thursday, the Morrow of All Souls	3	} Nov.
Wednesday next after the Morrow of All Souls,	9	
Wednesday next after the Morrow of St. Martin,	16	
Saturday next after Fifteen Days from the Day of St. Martin,	26	
After T E R M.		
Wednesday next after the End of the Term,	30	} 30

M I D D L E S E X.

Friday next after the Morrow of All Souls,	4	} Nov.
Thursday next after the Morrow of All Souls,	10	
Tuesday next after the Octave of St. Martin,	22	
Friday in Fifteen Days from the Day of St. Martin,	25	
After T E R M.		
Tuesday next after the End of the Term,	29	} 29

Last Saturday at the Horse-Races at Newmarket, the Duke of Bridgewater's Bay Colt beat the Earl of Portmore's Chestnut Colt, 4 Miles, for 200 Guineas. The

The same Day the Earl of Portmore's Bay Colt beat the Duke of Bridgewater's Grey Colt, 4 Miles, for 200 Guineas.

On Monday Mr. Smith's Milkmaid beat Mr. Burgis's Essex Lady, the 4 Miles Course, for 100 Guineas.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Reading Octob. 24. Last Week: Persons were bit by mad Dogs at a little Village near Petworth in Sussex, besides Hogs, &c. These Accidents too frequently happen thro' a too great Tenderness for these Animals, as was the Case here; for the Person to whom one of the Dogs belonged, perceiving some Symptoms of Madness in him, instead of knocking him on the Head, tied him up; and in a Day or two, being seemingly better, he turn'd him loose again: But he had not been long at Liberty before he bit the Man's own Daughter, and several of his Hogs, and then run off, and before he could be killed bit several other Dogs, one whereof soon after run mad, and did a great deal of Mischief. This should be a Warning to all who keep Dogs, never to spare their Lives, when there is the least Appearance of Madness about them, since an unseasonable Compassion for a Brute may prove the greatest Cruelty to a Christian.

On Tuesday last one John Winkfield was committed to our Gaol, after a strict Examination, by R. Pottenger, Esq; on Suspicion of setting Fire to a Barn in Bradfield-street, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hanson. This Barn, which was one of the finest and largest in this County, was in a short Time consumed by the said Fire, which broke out the 11th Instant, about 11 at Night. It contained 18 Bays of Building, besides a Stable adjoining, of two Bays, which was likewise burnt to the Ground, and the Horses with much Difficulty saved. The Stock of Corn which was burnt in the Barn was as follows: Wheat 60 Acres, valued at the lowest Rate, at 255 l. Barley, 60 Acres, at 220 l. Pease and Beans, 24 Acres, at 60 l. Oats, 32 Acres, at 67 l. besides all the Appurtenances belonging to Husbandry, &c. worth not less than 100 l.

The said Winkfield had threatened some Time ago, it seems, to do the Farmer some Mischief, for pounding a Bull of his, about which they had lately a Trial at Sessions, where the Farmer got the better.

Norwich, Oct. 22. A very surprising Accident happened a few Days ago in a Pasture Close, call'd the Crab-Tree Close, without St Giles's Gates: A fine young Gelding of one Mr. Brown, who was at Pasture there, was lost on Tuesday the 11th Instant, and supposed to have been stolen; but last Tuesday a Person going to catch another Horse in the said Close, happened to discover the Horse that was missing, he being sunk into the Earth two Feet more than his Height, and lay there 8 Days without any Kind of Subsistence: He was taken out very weak, but alive, and it is thought will recover.

We have another curious Circumstance worth mentioning, and that is of a Lady in this City, who being on Monday last indisposed, and let Blood, had a live Worm, about 3 Inches long, sprung out of the Orifice of her Vein while she was bleeding: This is a Confirmation of Animalculæ in the Blood. The Lady is since dead.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 18. On the 27th ult. David Murray Tenant in Dalhousie, with William Forrest and William Marshall his Servants, also John Macdonald, Servant to William Wotherpoon, Tenant there, going home from this City in Liquor, driving and riding several Horses in a rude and irregular Manner: And being civilly desired by my Lord Arncliffe's Servants to allow their Lord's Coach so much of the King's Highway as it might pass them; they, notwithstanding his Lordship, his Lady, and other Persons of Quality were in the Coach, most audaciously answered they would not; but on the contrary struck at his Lordship's Servants and Horses,

and not only stopp'd the Coach, but also turned a Chaise out of the Way that was coming after the Coach, using all the while most scurrilous Language and Threatnings against the whole Company; and became at last so grossly impudent, that they, toriooth, ordered his Lordship to set a Load of Meal (that had fallen off a Horse of their's by their own Madneis) upon the Beast again: And tho' his Lordship civilly returned their Impertinencies, yet they continued their outrageous Behaviour, bidding all Defiance, when they were required to keep the Peace: And the said Forrest, Marshall, and Macdonald, being convicted of being Art and Part of this Riot, at a Justice of Peace Court at Dalkeith the 29th, were sentenced to Imprisonment for 14 Days, and afterwards till they found Security for their good Behaviour for 3 Years; and in the mean while to stand an Hour in the Jugs two several Market Days at Dalkeith, with the Inscription **INSOLENT RIOTERS** on their Breast. On the 6th Instant they stood for the first Time: But several of their mutinous Accomplices seeming inclined to rescue them; and to prevent any such Attempt, a Detachment from General Wherham's Regiment was, on Application, order'd thither the 13th, who saw the sentence duly executed: And the Lieges had the Pleasure to see their Insolencies rewarded, by their standing fixed to the Pillory with Iron Cravats and Padlocks for Ribbons. Murray himself having absconded, Warrants have been issued for apprehending him. This Sentence (however tender, at the Desire of the Complainers) will, 'tis hoped, caution such disorderly Ruffians to use better Manners for the future.

A certain Minister in East-Lothian sent lately his Maid-servant to this City with an Order to receive some Money for him; and at the same Time she was charged to buy some Trifles for her Mistress. All which the trusty Girl obeyed. But on her Return she was attacked at the Figget Whins by a Rogue on Horseback (who had Intelligence of her Message) demanding her Money: The Girl told him, that rather than deliver up her Master's Money, she'd part with her Life: Upon which he got hold of her; but she struggling manfully, got out of his Hands; and taking the Napkin wherein were the Trifles she had bought in Town, threw it a good Way among the Whins, bidding the D--- take him and it both. The Rogue immediately alighted, fastens the Bridle with his Cane in the Ground, left the Maid crying, and steps to fetch the Cash from among the Whins: But in the mean Time the Girl seeing her Opportunity, claps her Foot in the Stirrup, gets alitide, and bidding him Adieu, rides off. The Horse having been since proclaimed, and no Person owning him, was told for her Use, who so well deserved it.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 18. On Sunday last his Grace the Lord Lieutenant qualify'd himself at St. Werburgh's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Delany, Rom. chap. xiii. ver. 3, 4. *For Rulers are not a Terror to good Works, but to the evil. Will thou then not be afraid of the Power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have Praise for the same: For he is the Minister of God to thee for Good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the Sword in vain: For he is the Minister of God, a Revenger to execute Wrath upon him that doth Evil.*

Our present Lord Mayor, Alderman William Walker, seems to tread in the very Steps of the late memorable Humphry French, Esq; when Lord Mayor of this City, in exerting him'self in detecting the Frauds and Abuses of the Butchers, Bakers, &c. and doing every thing for the Service and Advantage of the Publick: He is really indefatigable in his high Office.

James Taylor, Esq; is elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Trin, in the room of his late Father Sir Thomas Taylor.

William Richardson, of Somerset in the County of Derry, Esq; is chosen for the Borough of Augher. And

Loftus Hume, Esq; is elected for the Borough of Bannow.

Londonderry, Oct. 11. Last Saturday Night Boat with 11 Persons going to Green Cal Place about 20 Miles distant from hence, lost. This melancholy Accident happened, their crowding too much Sail endeavouring outgo another Boat that was in company, took in a Sea that sunk them. The People the other Boat could hear their Cry, but could give them no Assistance.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

Richard Chandler, Beaumont Horham, Richard Somers, and Colin Campbell, Esq; are appointed Commissioners of the Customs in the room of Sir Charles Peers, deceased, Sir James Campbell, Bart. George Drummond, and Edward Trelawney, &c.

Meadows, Esq; is appointed Clerk of the Securities in the Excise, in the room of the late John Adlam, Esq;

John Fye, Esq; made Receiver-General of Cornwall, in the room of William Elliot, Esq;

PREFERMENTS ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. Dr. John Middleton, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, is presented to the Rectory of Bushy, Hertfordshire.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Gibson to the Vicarage of Dover-Court, with the Chapel of Harwich, in the County of Essex.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Roberts, to the Rectory of Fenchurch, Herefordshire.

The Rev. Mr. Joseph Key, to the Vicarage of Austrey, in the Diocese of Litchfield.

The Rev. Mr. Bourdillon to the Rectory of Pillerden in the Diocese of Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Clarke to the Rectory of Bramfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Lye to the Rectory of Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

October 19. Charles Dartigueave, Esq; formerly Paymaster of the Board of Works.

Octob. 22. At Reading, on his Return from Bath, Anthony Poulsonby, formerly High-Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

Octob. 23. At his House in Rotherhithe, Cape John Grover. Also, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, William Dixon, Esq;

Octob. 25. At his Lodgings in Conduit-Street, the Rev. Mr. Sydenham, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Octob. 26. At his House in Crutched Fryan, Capt. Richard Bolton, Senior, formerly one of the Directors of the East India Company, and Commander of one of their Ships.

A few Days ago died, At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Walsburne, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's. Also, at his Seat at Lawnney in South Wales, Lewis Barlow, Esq; Member of Parliament for Orford in Suffolk.

BANKRUPTS.

Lancelot Keate, of Eltham, in the County of Kent, Callico Printer.

Stephen Marshall, and Lancelot Keate, of the Parish of Crayford, in the County of Kent, Partners, Callico Printers, Dealers and Chappmen.

Thomas Farrer, of the Town and County of Kingston upon Hull, Mercer.

Joseph Evert, late of Westham, in the County of Essex, Hatter.

William Watton, of the Borough of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Malster.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142 1/4th. India 176 3/4th. South-Sea 101 3/4th. Old Annuity 111 3/4th.

New Ditto, 111 3/4th. Three per Cent Annuity 106 3/4th. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent 112. Ditto 5 per Cent. 102. Royal Assurance 110. London-Assurance 14 3/4th. African 14.

India Bonds 6 l. 19 s. Premium. Old ditto 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 4 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 10 s. Premium. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 7 s. Stamp Ditto 4 l. 8 s.